

第15讲: 二元函数的条件极值及其应用

(一) 求条件极值的Lagrange乘数法:

(1) 设 D 是 \mathbb{R}^2 中的开区域, $f(x,y) \in C^2(D)$, $g(x,y) \in C^2(D)$.

已知 $M_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 是 $z = f(x,y)$ 的一个极值点, 且方程 $g(x,y) = 0$

满足 $g(M_0) = 0, g'_y(M_0) \neq 0$. 从而方程 $g(x,y) = 0 \in M_0$ 附近

确定了隐函数: $y = h(x)$, 且 $y_0 = h(x_0), h'(x_0) = y'(x_0) = -\frac{g'_x(M_0)}{g'_y(M_0)}$

现在若在条件 $g(x,y) = 0$ 的约束下, 目标函数 $z = f(x,y)$ 在

点 M_0 处取到极值的必要条件是充分条件.

已知 $S(x_0, y_0)$ 是 $f(x,y)$ 的一个极值, 则一之可行函数

$z(x) = f(x, h(x))$ 在 x_0 处同样取到极值, 由 Fermat 定理:

$$z'(x_0) = 0, \text{ 即 } f'_x(x_0, h(x_0)) + f'_y(x_0, h(x_0))y'(x_0) = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$f'_x(M_0) + f'_y(M_0) \left(-\frac{g'_x(M_0)}{g'_y(M_0)}\right) = 0. \text{ 设 } -\frac{f'_y(M_0)}{f'_x(M_0)} = \lambda, \text{ 则有:}$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(M_0) + \lambda f'_y(M_0) = 0 \\ f'_y(M_0) + \lambda g'_y(M_0) = 0 \\ g(M_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(*)

(1)



• 现假设 $L(x, y) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in D$, λ 是乘数.

• 则(1)等价于
$$\begin{cases} L'_x(M_0) = 0 \\ L'_y(M_0) = 0 \\ g'(M_0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{X}^T (HL(M_0)) \mathbf{X}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} \neq 0, \mathbf{X}^T = (h, k)$$

• 将 $L(x, y)$ 为目标函数 $f(x, y)$ 在条件 $g(x, y) = 0$ 下的 Lagrange 函数,

λ 为 Lagrange 乘数. 而(2)即为 f 在 M_0 处取极值的必要条件.

• 令 $A = L''_{xx}(M_0)$, $B = L''_{yy}(M_0)$, $C = L''_{xy}(M_0)$, $HL(M_0) = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$.

• 则 $HL(M_0) > 0 (< 0)$ 时, $f(M_0)$ 为 f 的极小(大)值. L 的 Hessian

矩阵正定(负定)是 f 在 M_0 处取到极值的充分条件. 理由如下:

$$f(M) - f(M_0) = L(M) - L(M_0) = \frac{1}{2} HL(M_0) + o(\rho^2) \quad (3)$$

• (2). 上述定理可推广到一般多元函数在已知条件下的条件极值

求法. 如 $U = f(x, y, z)$ 在条件 $\begin{cases} g_1(x, y, z) = 0 \\ g_2(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 下的条件极值

问题. 其中 $f, g_1, g_2 \in C^2(D)$, D 是 R^3 中的开子区域且 $\frac{\partial(g_1, g_2)}{\partial(y, z)} \neq 0$.

• (1) 构造拉氏函数: $L(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) + g_1(x, y, z)\lambda_1 + g_2(x, y, z)\lambda_2$

λ_1, λ_2 为乘数, $(x, y, z) \in D$.

(2).



- (2) 求出 $L(x, y, z)$ 的驻点 M_0 :
$$\begin{cases} L'_x(M_0) = 0 \\ L'_y(M_0) = 0 \\ L'_z(M_0) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 且 } \begin{cases} g_1(M_0) = 0 \\ g_2(M_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (好)

(3) 若 $HL(M_0) > 0 (< 0)$, 则 $f(M_0)$ 为 f 的极大(小)值。

在解应用题时, 目标函数 $U = f(x, y, z)$ 通常易求, 但求

$HL(M_0)$ 比较难. 此时, 若位于 D 内部的驻点 M_0 是唯一的,

且 f 的极值不可能在边界 ∂D 中取到, 则 f 的极值只能在 D

的内部取到. 因此 f 的唯一的极值也是 f 的极大值. 由 Fermat 定理必有极值点是驻点的结论. 而既然驻点又是唯一的.

因此, 通过必要条件(好)求出唯一的驻点 M_0 , 这样就省去了

求 f 在 D 内的极值点, 此时, 可省略求 $HL(M_0)$ 这一步。

(4) 例题:

例. 将正数 a 分成 n 个正数之和: $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = a, x_i > 0,$

求 $U = x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots x_n$ 的最大值, 并证明成立如下的平均值

不等式:

(3)



●
$$H = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}{n} \right)^{-1} \leq G = \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} \leq A = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \leq$$

RMS = $\sqrt{\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}}$, RMS 还可以换为 m 次方根: ($m > 1$)

$\left(\frac{x_1^m + x_2^m + \dots + x_n^m}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$, (CSP 综合/16), 其中, $x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, \dots, x_n > 0$.

例2. 求 $V(\Omega) = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6 x_0 y_0 z_0}$ 在条件 $\left(\frac{x_0}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_0}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z_0}{c}\right)^2 = 1$ 下的

● 条件最值 $(V(\Omega))_{\min}$. (注: $x_0 > 0, y_0 > 0, z_0 > 0$)

例3. 证明点 $Q(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 到平面 $\Sigma: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 的距离
为 $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$.

例4. 求函数 $z = \sin(xy) = xy$ 在条件: $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 下的

● 条件最值.

例5. 求点 $Q(0, 0, 0)$ 到曲面 $\Sigma: (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1$ 的最短
距离。

(4).



- 例1: 用Lagrange乘数法:

设 $L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n - a)$, $x_i > 0$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_n} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 x_3 \dots x_n + \lambda = 0 \\ x_1 x_3 \dots x_n + \lambda = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1} + \lambda = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n \\ x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = \frac{a}{n} \end{cases}$$

即得唯一驻点 $M_0(\frac{a}{n}, \frac{a}{n}, \dots, \frac{a}{n})$.

且 $U = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ 可微, U 的最大值必在内部处取到.

从而最大值必是极大值, 由Fermat Th, 最大值点必是

驻点, 现驻点唯一. 故 $M_0(\frac{a}{n}, \frac{a}{n}, \dots, \frac{a}{n})$ 即为所求的

$U = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ 的最大值点. 即

$$U_{\max} = \frac{a}{n} \frac{a}{n} \dots \frac{a}{n} = \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)^n = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right)^n \quad \text{即}$$

$$U = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \leq U_{\max} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right)^n \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

对正数 $\frac{1}{x_1}, \frac{1}{x_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{x_n}$, 使用逆平均值不等式, 有

(5)



$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{x_1} \frac{1}{x_2} \dots \frac{1}{x_n}} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}{n} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}{n} \right)^{-1} \leq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$$

最后利用 Cauchy 不等式: $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 \right)$

取 $a_i = x_i, b_i = 1$, 则有 $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot 1 \right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) n \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}{n^2} \leq \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) n}{n^2} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \leq \sqrt{\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}}, \text{ 最终得.}$$

$$\left(\frac{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}{n} \right)^{-1} \leq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \leq \sqrt{\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}}$$

即 $H \leq G \leq A \leq \text{RMS}$.

例 12: (法上): 平均值不等式法:

$$V(\Omega) = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6 x_0 y_0 z_0} = \frac{abc}{6 \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} \frac{z_0^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3 \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} \frac{z_0^2}{c^2}}}{1} \leq \frac{\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2}}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \leq \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$\text{故 } V(\Omega) \geq \frac{abc}{6 \sqrt{\frac{1}{27}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc.$$

即 $(V(\Omega))_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc$ 且等号成立当且仅当 $\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} = \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ 时

成立, 即当 $x_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z_0 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时, $V(\Omega)_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc$ (6).



• 方法). Lagrange 乘数法:

设 $L(x_0, y_0, z_0, \lambda) = x_0 y_0 z_0 + \lambda \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$, $x_0 > 0, y_0 > 0, z_0 > 0$,

$$\Delta \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_0 z_0 + 2\lambda \frac{x_0}{a^2} = 0 \Rightarrow -2\lambda \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} = x_0 y_0 z_0 = -2\lambda \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} \\ x_0 z_0 + 2\lambda \frac{y_0}{b^2} = 0 = -2\lambda \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \text{ 即 } \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} = \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \\ x_0 y_0 + 2\lambda \frac{z_0}{c^2} = 0 \\ \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{cases}$$

唯一驻点 $M_0(a/\sqrt{3}, b/\sqrt{3}, c/\sqrt{3})$ 即是目标函数 $x_0 y_0 z_0$ 的最大

值点, 从而亦是 $V(\Omega) = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6} \frac{1}{x_0 y_0 z_0}$ 的最小值点, 即

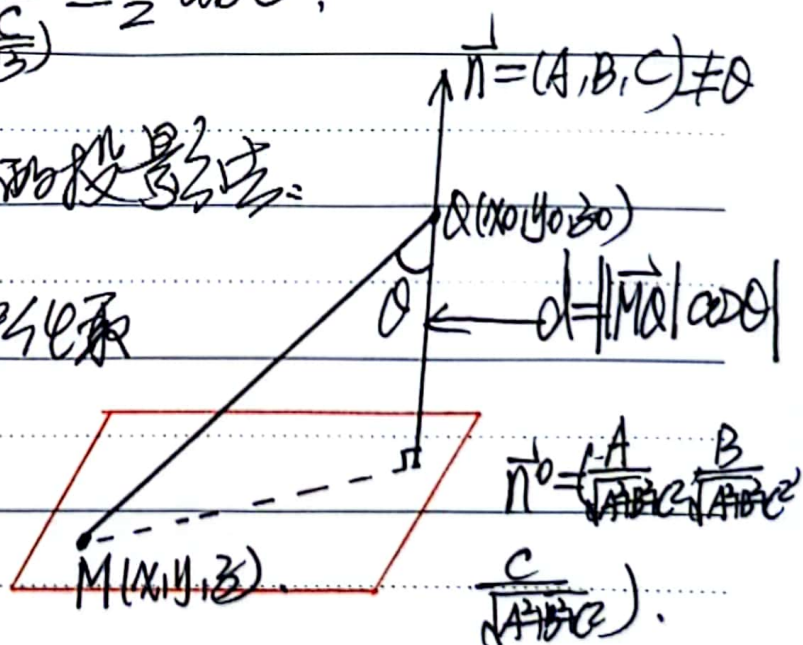
$$(V(\Omega))_{\min} = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc.$$

• 例例 3: 方法): 向量的投影法:

平面 $\pi: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 中任取

一点 $M(x, y, z)$, 则

$Ax + By + Cz = -D$, 且



$$d = |MM_0| = |MQ| |\cos \theta| = |MQ| \cdot |n^0| = |(x_0 - x, y_0 - y, z_0 - z) \cdot \left(\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}}, \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}}, \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}} \right)| \\ = |A(x_0 - x) + B(y_0 - y) + C(z_0 - z)| / \sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2} = |Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D| / \sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}$$



方法): Lagrange 乘数法. 取目标函数为 $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2$.

$$\text{约束: } Ax + By + Cz + D = 0.$$

$$\text{设 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 + \lambda(Ax + By + Cz + D)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(x-x_0) + \lambda A = 0 & (1) \Rightarrow A(x-x_0) + \frac{\lambda}{2} A^2 = 0 \\ 2(y-y_0) + \lambda B = 0 & (2) \Rightarrow B(y-y_0) + \frac{\lambda}{2} B^2 = 0 \\ 2(z-z_0) + \lambda C = 0 & (3) \Rightarrow C(z-z_0) + \frac{\lambda}{2} C^2 = 0 \\ Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 (1), (2), (3) 可得: } A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = -\frac{\lambda}{2}(A^2 + B^2 + C^2)$$

$$\text{即 } Ax + By + Cz - (Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0) = -\frac{\lambda}{2}(A^2 + B^2 + C^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-D - (Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0) = -\frac{\lambda}{2}(A^2 + B^2 + C^2) \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}.$$

由 (1), (2), (3) 还可得:

$$d^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 = \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}A\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}B\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}C\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2 (A^2 + B^2 + C^2)$$

$$= \frac{(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D)^2}{(A^2 + B^2 + C^2)^2} \cdot (A^2 + B^2 + C^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

例: 求点 P 到平面

$$10x + 4y + 12z + 18 = 0 \text{ 的距离.}$$

(8).



例(4): 令 $F(x,y) = xy + \lambda[(x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1]$ 且令 $\begin{cases} F_x = 0 \\ F_y = 0 \\ (x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} y + 2\lambda(x-1) = 0 & (1) \\ x + 2\lambda y = 0 & (2) \\ (x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

解得 3 个驻点: $M_1(0,0), M_2(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), M_3(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

先由 (1), (2) 解得: $x = \frac{4\lambda^2}{4\lambda^2 - 1}, y = \frac{-2\lambda}{4\lambda^2 - 1}$ 代入 (3) 得 $\lambda = 0$ 或 $\lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 代入到 (x,y)

因 $z = xy$ 在闭集 $D = \{(x,y) | (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ 上连续, 从而可取到最值.

且最值点都是极值点, 且是可微点, 从而都是驻点. 因此,

$$z_2 = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ 是极大值同时也是最大值, } z_3 = \frac{3}{2} \times (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

是极小值同时也是最小值. 而 $z_1 = 0 \times 0 = 0$ 不是极值.

例(5): 设 $Q(x,y,z)$ 是 $\Sigma: (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1$ 上的点, 则 $|xQ|^2 = d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

作 $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda[(x-y)^2 - z^2 - 1]$, 令 $\begin{cases} F_x = 0 \\ F_y = 0 \\ F_z = 0 \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (1) \\ 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 & (2) \\ 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 & (3) \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

由 (3) $z(1-\lambda) = 0$. 若 $\lambda = 1$ 则 $x=y=0$, 不满足 (4). 故 $\lambda \neq 1 \Rightarrow z=0$. 解得 $\begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \mp \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$M_1(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 与 $M_2(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 是仅有的可能极值点.

且从 $\|M_1\|^2 = (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (-\frac{1}{2})^2 + 0^2 = \frac{1}{2} = \|M_2\|^2$ 知, M_1, M_2 都是最小值点, 且 $d = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

为 $O(0,0,0)$ 到 Σ 的最短距离.

